## PARIS NEARLY WON! THE GREATER PORTION OF THE CITY OCCU-

PIED BY THE VERSAILLISTS.

FIRES RAGING IN THE CITY-FIGHTING STILL GOING ON AT THE BARRICADES-THE PRUS-SIANS DRIVING BACK THE FLYING INSUR-GENTS - ENTHUSIASM IN THE ASSEMBLY-VOTES OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE ARMY LONDON, Monday, May 22, 1871.

The Versailles Army has occupied the greater portion of Paris, and the headquarters of Marshal MacMahon are established in the new Opera-House The headquarters of Gen. Cissey, whose forces entered the city from the south, are in the Ecole Militaire, which fronts on the Champs de Mars. There was a great explosion this afternoon near

the Esplanade des Invalides. A dispatch dated, "Outside Paris, Monday evening, May 22," says: " The isolation of the city continues. Fires are raging inside. A dense smoke overhangs Montmartre. Frequent explosions are heard. The sound of cannon and musketry firingis continuous. It is said that the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Pressian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines. 'A wounded Communist General, seeking to mans. Their advanced corps has been doubled. The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony will shortly be removed from Hargency to Complegue. The Guards will return to Germany by the end of the

In the French Assembly to-day President Thiers made a congratulatory speech on the surprising success of the Government arms. He said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for three or more days, and gave an account in detail of the movements on Sunday which terminated so victoriously. He announced that the Government was determined to visit with rigorous punishment the most criminal of the insurgents.

Bills were introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation and the Column of the Place Vendôme, the latter to be surmounted by a statue of France. A vote of thanks to President Thiers, and the army was adopted by acclamation.

The bombardment of the portions of the fortifications of Paris still held by the insurgents continues. A dispatch from Versailles this morning says Paris has been completely isolated by the Prussians, and that no news has been received from there since mid-

The Times has a dispatch from Versailles, to-day, stating that half the army is within the walls of Paris, and hold the gates of St. Cloud, Passy, Auteuil, Trocadero and Muette, as well as the Arch of Triumph. Heavy firing was going on in the Champs Elysées. Sixteen thousand Versailles troops have entered Vaugirard and Montrouge.

Another dispatch from Versailles states that 80,000 Versailles troops have entered Paris. A sharp can monade was in progress, doubtless against the barricades near the Arch of Triumph. Gen. Uhrich took 400 prisoners last night, of whom 400, including M. Assy, have arrived at Versailles.

Gen. Dombrowski who was reported to have been taken prisoner by the Versailles troops is said to have been recaptured by his own men, and to have since made an attempt to escape from Paris. It is now stated that he and his command are surrounded near Saint Ouen, and will probably be captured.

The Duke of Broglie, the French Embassador to England, has gone to Versailles, his son having been Brussels, where he was expected on Saturday last. He had a narrow escape from lynching at Versailies.

## WEAKNESS OF THE BARRICADES.

This morning I went to look at the progres that it makes it look as if the whole thing were intended to be sent to an exclidition. I remember saying the same of the ramparts of Parls when I went round them at the commencement of February; they have been knocked into rmbish since; but that does not prevent French en-gineers from reproducing the same useless finish in the new batteries they are preparing now. It seems to me, furthermore, that all these barricades will serve for noth-ing, after all; for they can be furned with the greatest case. That, however, is the business of Gen. Rossel, Minister of War since ye-terday-vice Cluseret, sent to prisen. This Communic may certainly be defined as "an association of violent persons for the purpose of arrest-ing each other."

## A COMMUNE MEETING IN A CHURCH.

Paris (May 1) Correspondence of The Dady News.

I was tempted to attend a public meeting of the Reds the other night by the novel fact that it was held in a church. I fance that a great many of the audience—which was immense, filling every nook and corner, a correlation of the publishing were a large highly a were harden. the Beds the other might by the novel fact that it was held in a church. I fancy that a great many of the audience—which was immense, filling every book and corner, even of standing-room, in a very large building—were she attracted by the novelty of the scene, for the speaking was too had and tame to have brought a tenth of the number together. They stared about and whispered to each other, evidently half amused, half awed at finding themselves, perhaps for the first time in their lives, in a church without having come there to pray. I heard one of my neighbors (a woman) whisper, atmost as if she were frightened, to a friend, "This seems queer to me." and when her little boy pointed to the men sitting and lounging about with their hats on, and remarked in all innocence that "he thought people came to church to pray." she told him he might say his prayers if he liked, and seemed rather relieved when he had done so. The orators, volunteers, and hearly all amateurs, spoke from the pulpit, and two or three naturally had their kiek at its former occupants, and contrasted the truths they were themselves uttering with the less taught by the priests. The audience took there sarcasms, I thought, rather coldly, though they cheered very heartily a gentlemma who declared that "Christ was a Republican," and egitainly if any priest was prevent he had his revenge upon the oras who usarped his place. They were terribly titles and labored, among other disadvantages, under that of one good-looking young tended to mediately around themselves heard by any but those immediately around them one good-looking young tended to the pupit by an extra glass or two-introduced for a short period some livetiness into the meeting by proposing that "the assembly should then and there vote whether women should not be elected as made by the Commune of the had and and ong cheering, or rather capping of hands, on the part of the numerous women present; after the fiery appeals made by the Commune to the wives and sisters of is warriers, to flood tha

PRINCE BISMARCK ON NAPOLEON AND

FRANCE. From The Vienna New Free Press At a recent fete Prince Bismarck was seen alling about with a little old gentleman, to whom he seemed every mark of respect and determer. The bystanders were very curious to know who this personage easil he who was the enject of such flattering attentions on the part of the Minister. He proved to be the Director Found, France Bismarck's old tator. The same evening one of the most industrial members of the party of procress was conversing with the Chancellor on political matters; he was speaking of Napoleon: Prince Bismarck, with this accustomed candor, old not conceal the slight egreen in which he held the ex-Emperor and his much passed perspiculty; he knew the man, and had fathomed 1.5m completely at Biarritz. "And what is because of the present state of

France!" suddenly asked the politician. Prince Bis marck replied, "Das it mir ganz Wurst;" which is equiv-alent to "I don't care two straws about it."

THE FINANCES OF THE COMMUNZ.

Poris (May 4) Correspondence of The London News.

The formal statement of the Budget was presented yesterday to the Commune. This is a full account of receipts and expenditure from the 20th of March to the 30th of April. It will be seen that in these March to the 30th of April. It will be seen that in these 40 days the total expenditure of the Commune has been \$5.027,600, of which \$4,011,000 have gone to the War Office, and \$362,000 to the Intendance, while the different Mairles have swallowed up \$289,000. To meet this outlay the Finance Minister found in various coffers which are specified \$931,600, the octrolyielded him \$1,093,200, sales of tobacco brought in \$351,800, and to make up all deficiencies, the Bank of France lent \$1,550,000, carrying the total receipts for the 40 days up to \$5,200,000.

INCIDENTS OF THE PARIS REVOLT. The decree doing away with night-work has leprived the Parisians of fresh bread for breakfast, but enables bakeries in the suburbs to send in their bread a time to compete with the Paris establishments.

When Prince Bismarck, at Ferrières, pointed out the danger to which the French Government was exposing itself by leaving arms in the hands of the populace, M. Favre proudly and indigmantly answered: "Count, we have no populace." The French Minister must now admit his mistake.

Rossel, who, apart from his official position, is regarded as the leading spirit of the Paris revolt, acquired literary celebrity by articles which he wrote for a Paris journal, proving that the works on strategy attributed to Napoleon I. by the Commission named to complete his correspondence were not and could not be his work. Ambition is Rossel's ruling passion.

The grand total of the National Guard on whom the Commune can count stands at 190,425 men, of whom, on the day when the muster-roll was made up, Noon, on the say when the call of the entire number 96,325 belonged to the marching legion—that is, those who are prepared to go out of Paris to fight; and 94,100 to the Sedentary Guards, who are mainly employed at garrison

Certain poblemen and wealthy persons in England, says a London journal, have received the following letter from some one signing himself a Delegate of the Paris Commene: "My Lord-By order of the Committee of Public Safety, I have come from Paris to sell the pictures of the Louvre at ence, and for cash only. Should your lordship like to buy any of them, your grace would do well to grant me an interview. This note is strictly confidential, and I rely on your lordship's honor to keep my mission a secret."

Among the captives taken at Moulin Saquet. outside Paris, was an interesting looking young woman, in the uniform of a castiniere. Her story is that some months ago she became the wife of a young man, who after the breaking out of the civil war was forced to serve in the breaking out of the civil war was forced to serve in the ranks of the insurgents. For eight days she was without any tidings of him, and in her despair she adopted the uniform in which she was wounded and captured, in order that she might visit all the outposts in search of her husband. She had not succeeded in finding him, and she does not know whether he is living. Had she been successful she would have died by his side rather than have been separated from him again. The wound this herother received is only slight, and everything is being done to promote her recovery.

One little incident of the destruction of the charmingly illustrative of the reasonable patience of the Parisian mob. The column at first steed firm; the wind-Parisian mob. The column at first steed firm; the wind-lass broke; M. Abadie, who superintended the work, de-manded two hours in which to repair the tackle, where-upon there was great popular disapprobation; M. Abadie was charged with treacherous complicity with the Ver-sailles Government, and there was a loud demand that he should be guillotined. Fortunafely, for the poor man's head, at the next stretch of the cable, the column came down. But could there be anything more Frenchy than the sagacious suspicion that, because M. Abadie's windlass was toe weak for the work, he must of neces-sity have been plotting with M. Thiers. There's French revolutionary logic for you!

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

WEAVER INSTANTLY KILLED.

BALTIMORE, May 22 .- An extensive fire oc curred here this morning, in a block of five-gory ware houses in Sharp-st., causing about \$250,000 damage. During the fire, Engine No. 1, stationed on the corner of German and Howard-sts., after being at work about an hour and a half, suddenly exploded, almost instantly killing Councilman Weaver of this city, who was stand-ing on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Weaver had ust returned from Philadelphia, and had only stopped for a moment on his way home, when he was struck on the head by a flying fragment of iron. The following are the losses and insurance by the fire in this city this Brown & Brother owned building No. 25, on which the

Brown & Brother swned building No. 25, on which the loss is \$50,003, and the insurance \$20,00a. The loss on their stock is about equal to the insurance, which is \$55,000, all in house companies. Stellman, Henrichs & \$25,000, all in house companies. Stellman, Henrichs & \$25,000; fully insured in home companies. Their stock is estimated at \$115,000, on which they lose about \$60,000; insured in the following companies: Mechanics' of Brocklyn, \$5,000; Merchants' of Hartford, \$5,000; Etna of Hartford, \$10,600; Connecticut of Hartford, \$5,000; Market of Hartford, \$5,000; National of Boston, \$5,000; Market of New-York, \$5,000; National of Boston, \$5,000; North British Mercantile of London, \$5,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, \$5,000; Turnbull, Sweet & Co., No. 21, stock damaged to the extent of a few hundred dollars; insured in Eastern companies. No. 27, the dwelling of Dr. McManus, loss \$2,500; insured. Norris & Baldwin, on the opposite side of the street, dealers in weelen and cotton goods, had stock and building damaged to the amount of \$500; insured. The Germanst, hall and restaurant was damaged by fire to the amount of \$600; insured. The building No. 47 St. Paul-st., occupied as offices was fired by sparks and damaged to the amount of \$100.

TOWN OF BRADFORD, ONT., BURNED. BRADFORD, Ont., May 22.-A fire, which commenced this morning in Edwardson's bakery, has been raging all day. The entire business part of the town is burned, and not one stere is left. One hundred houses, including the Town Hall, have been burned. The losses, which are very heavy, cannot at present be estimated. There was a partial insurance on buildings

LATER.-The fire at Bradford totally destroyed the iness portion of the town. Not a store is left to supply the sufferers with provisions. The neighboring towns are sending in supplies. Over 60 families are left homeless. Several left by trains for adopted homes. The children are half clad. The loss cannot be less than \$500,000; some estimate it at \$1,000,000. On account of the excitement, it is impossible to arrive to any conclusion as to the individual losses, insurances, &c.

and stock.

DECISIONS BY THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COM-MISSION.

Washington, May 22 .- In the case of Emilio Robert agt. Mexico, No. 534, an award of \$1,500 gold was made in favor of the claimant, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from Aug. 1, 1866, to the conclusion of the Commission. This was a claim arising out of the destruc-

per annum from Aug., 1826.

Commission. This was a claim arising out of the destruction of property by military operations, and its allowance affirms the hability of Mexico for damages inflicted by the hazards of war.

In the case of Isanc Moses (assignee of James Moses) agt. Mexico, which was a claim founded on a contract with the Mexican Government, the Commissioners have made an award in favor of the claimant for \$22,500 in gold, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from March 1, 1829, to the expiration of the Commission. This decision affirms, therefore, the jurisdiction in this class of cases.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH .The Senate has confirmed the nomination of las Fish of New-York to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

.... Bishop Clark, who has been rapidly declining ....Archbishop Perche arrived in New-Orleans

...J. Milton Turner of Missouri, Minister Resident

....The Boston Printers' Union has chosen Charles W. Bigelow delegates to the International Conven-

Robert G. Corwin has been appointed Superof Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Okio.
b W. Dwyer retaining the Supervisorship of the norther William H. Clark, news editor of The Baltimore

on the past 20 years, died at his residence in that city on Sunday, 50. In all the relativas of highe was an exemplary gratieman, and censully popular as a journalist. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Wittler, who was badly burned by a coal blodon in St. Louis, died on Sunday, A fire in Rochester, N. H., on Sunday, destroyed A fire in Rochester, which houses, owned by J. W. Spring-Wentworth's stable and three dwelling bidd and William Band. Lone, #10,000.

Nicholas Sanger, age 50, keeper of a lager-beer salous in Bridgeport. Com., was markered on Saturday night by three unknown persons, to whom Mr. Sanger refused drinks. Five persons have been arrested on suspicion.

have been arrested on suspicion.

The trial of John Boyd (colored) for the killing of Peter McGovan at the Orange Hotel, Turner's Station, was begun yearing, at Newlorgh, before Judge Barnard. McGowan attempted to chastics bloyd for speaking rulely to the cook, and was fatally shot by the sagges, who saggesty occased insching.

THE TREATY of WASHINGTON

A VOTE EXPECTED TO-DAY. ITS RATIFICATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN-RESO-

LUTIONS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE FOR THE RELEASE OF THE "STATE PRISONERS"— ILLNESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1871.

The open session of the Senate this morning was occupied almost wholly with offenses of the press. As soon as it opened, Mr. Sumner rose to a personal explanation. He referred to a report in The New-York Herald, last Friday, of a speech said to have been delivered by him in secret session on the Treaty, in which he criticised some of its provisions very severely. "Now I only wish to say," remarked Mr. Sumner, "that from beginning to end this is a sheer fabrication. That's all. I hope wherever the lie has gone my contradiction may follow it. It has been said that a lie will travel a league while truth is putting on its boots; but I hope truth will get its boots on pretty soon." Mr. Sumner spoke with consid erable heat. He was immediately followed by Mr. Edmunds, who alluded to the report that in Executive Session he had spoken with great violence about members of the press. He had not spoken about the press at all, and, to the best of his recollection, nobody else

These explanations being on record, the question of the mprisoned TRIBUNE correspondents, Messrs. White and Ramsdell, was brought up almost simultaneously by resolution for their immediate release, and Mr. Wilso moving that they be discharged from custody at the end of the session. Mr. Edmunds objected, and under the rules both motions went over until to-morrow. It is not supposed that Mr. Sumner's resolution can be passed so soon after the "dignified" exhibitions of last week, and it is doubted whether Mr. Wilson's can either.

Mr. Trumbuil's report against the allowance of mileage resolution to allow compensation to the Committee clerks for the present month, occupied but a moment, and at II:30 the Senate went into Executive Session on the Treaty. The debate lasted about five hours, Senators Davis (Ky.) and Casserly taking up most of the time, and developing pretty fairly the nature of the opposition which the document is encountering. The opposication of the Treaty is accepted in all quarters as a fore gone conclusion, and in spite of the Senatorial fondness for speech-making and debate, it is generally believed that a final vote will be reached to-morrow. But for the extravagant anxiety of the Senate to "Support its Dignity" by punishing Messrs. White and Ramsdell, the British Commissioners who left here to-day might have taken their work with them, all finished, so far as it can be on this side of the water.

Quite an excitement was created by the sudden, and, for a time, rather alarming illness of Vice-President Colfax. About 3 o'clock this afternoon, feeling consider ably oppressed by the vitiated atmosphere of the Senate Chamber, which induced a growing sense of dizziness, Mr. Pomeroy to take the chair. As the Senator did so, Mr. Colfax was stepping down from the dais, when he suddenly staggered, and would have fallen to the ground but for Mr. Bassett, who caught him. He was imme Senate Postmaster, was at once summoned, and Dr first reported that the Vice-President had been stricken with paralysis, but Dr. Bliss peonounced it a severe attack of vertigo and irregular action of the heart, caused by a debilitated condition of the system, mental excitement, under which the Vice-President has been for a week past, and sitting so long in the foul atmosphere of an Executive session. Senators make martyrs of them selves for dignity's sake, and on these days of early summer, shut themselves up in the grided iron box which constitutes their chamber, with all the doors roof above, listening to such speeches as were made at to-day's session, which afforded no counter-irritants to the unmitigated foulness of the atmosphere. They want apparently to make a martyr of some one, in order to prove the faith that is in them. After Mr. Colfax's removal to his room a pallet was obtained. He suffered from nausea, which produced vomiting, and on the slightest motion was seized with vertige. For nearly refusing to retain anything. The skin was cold, the pulse low, and attacks of vertigo were threatend contin-Bliss temporarily left him, the symptoms were subsiding Mr. Colfar has been suffering for a week past from a malarious attack, and a severe catarrh. These had acted injuriously to weaken his system, and left him exposed to the still more dangerous malaria of the Senate's Executive sessions.

to speak, he expressed the belief that he had been stricken with paralysis; but when the physician assured him that such was not the case he seemed greatly relieved. He had only strength to give the address of his wife at South Bond, Ind., and express the wish that she might be informed of his illness, and assured that his condition was not dangerous. At 8 o'clock he was quietly resting, although still so weak as to be una ble to speak. At 10 o'clock no change had taken place, except that his pulse had increased to 74. At 12 o'clock the Vice-President, although not sleeping, was without pain, and his condition was pronounced to be improving. The physicians have no anxiety about his recovery. Senators Wilson and Robertson, and Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, together with Dr. Bliss and Sergeant-at-Arms French, will remain with him during the night. It is thought Mr. Colfax will not be able to be removed from the Vice-President's room for several days.

> IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH 1 WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1871.

The Senate was engaged for five hours today on the Treaty. Senators Davis (Ky.), and Thurman of Ohio, made speeches. Though not opposing the Treaty, they severelly indicated amendments which they desired to have made. It is said the latter gentleman expressed a doubt as to the wisdom of incorporating in the new rules, or in the laws of nations, a prohibition against neutrals building or equipping vessels for belligerents believing that this . ubject should be left to the operation of municipal law. Thus far but one Senator has mentioned how he will vote ou the Treaty, and this will be in opposition to it.

During the proceedings to-day, near the close of the session, Vice-President Colfax, feeling sick, requested Senator Pomeroy to occupy his place. Directly the latter gentleman reached the chair Mr. Colfax left the platform, and on his way out, suddenly becoming dizzy, would have fallen heavily to the floor but for the efforts of Mr. Flagg, the principal legislative Clerk's who was conducting him from the chamber. Major McDonald, the Chief Clerk, and Capt. Bassett, the Doorkeeper, immediately repaired to the scene, as did the Senators in that vicinity, and the Vice-President was conveyed to his

The occurrence caused a temporary cessation of business, which was resumed as soon as it was ascertained that the sickness was not believed to be of an alarming character. The remainder of the session was consumed in a desultory conversation as to fixing some time for taking a vote on the ratification of the Treaty. No conclusion was, however, reached on that question. The enate will meet at 101 o'clock to-morrow morning. Several Senators said this evening that the Senate will prob ably vote on ratification on Wednesday or Thursday, while another remarked that an effort will be made to morrow to complete the business, even if a night session should be necessary for that purpose.

THE "COMMON JAILERS" AGAIN AT WORK. INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS TO PRY INTO THE SECRETS OF "NEWSPAPER-ROW" CANDIDATES FOR THE BASTILE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. | WASHINGTON, MODDAY, May 22, 1871. The Investigating Committee held a long and angry session this evening, and surpassed all previous attempts at "Supporting their Dignity." Accord ing to present appearances, they will soon have several more witnesses under arrest, and have a much harder storm of popular indignation to face than has yet failen upon them. They examined eight witnesses, the most important of whom was Mr. Tinker, the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph line in this city. Mr. Tinker was questioned about the copy of the Treaty transmitted to THE TRIBUNE over the wires. He had very little information to give, and would not have given much if he had

possessed it. The most ingenious process of examination was resorted to in order to draw from him some admis-tion unawares. He was asked how long it would take to telegraph four or five columns of THE TRIBUNE, how many wires he had to use, and many other details about the business, all of which he cheerfully answered; but inquiries, Mr. Tinker held his tongue. Mr. Tinker was ordered to produce the copy, but this he plainly refused to do. Mr. Carpenter upon this became violently excited. He read the law of 1857 for the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses, and he warned Mr. Tinker that he was resolved at all hazards to "Support the Dignity" of the Senate. Mr. Tinker was then asked whether he the copy under instructions from the President of the Company. He replied that he did refuse in accordance with his standing instructions, and, by order of the Committee, he obtained a copy of the instructions from nis office and returned to the Capitol. Only three of the Committee-Messrs, Conkling, Carpenter, and Daviswere present. The printed regulations of the Telegraph Company relative to secrecy, &c., were submitted to these gentlemen. Mr. Davis, after reading them, inquired of Mr. Tinker:

"Are you a particular friend of Messrs. White and Ramsdell ?"

"Not a particular friend," he replied, "though my re lations with them have always been cordial." "Well, Sir, would you like to share the bastile with

Mr, Tinker displayed no great alacrity to accept this invitation, but declared that he should adhere to his instructions. He was asked if he intended to persevere in his refusal when he was brought to the bar of the Sen-"That, gentlemen," said he, "will depend upon my instructions from the President of the Company

by Mr. Orton, and I shall follow them whatever they may be." that you will not obey the order of the Senate, unless

You see what they are now; but they may be changed

"It comes to pretty nearly that," was Mr. Tinker's

"Then," exclaimed the irate Carpenter, " we will have

Besides making this audacious attempt to invade the privacy of the telegraph office, the Committee examined seven other witnesses. Dr. Taft testified to destroying Senator Morton's copy of the Treaty in the manner al ready described. His evidence was unimportant. Mr. Tisdale swore that he knew nothing whatever about the publication of the Treaty, except that he helped Mr. White to copy it, as an act of per-sonal friendship. Another witness, a correspondent of a New-York morning paper, was put through a severe course of examination touching the persons who visited Newspaper-row on the day the Treaty was obtained. He was asked whether a carriage drove up to The TRIBUNE office on that evening, and who was seen in company with Mr. White or Mr. Ramsdell. It became apparent that a spy had been employed to work up all the floating rossip of the newspaper offices, but nothing of consequence was developed. The same witness was also questioned about a person who was reported to have offered to procure for him a copy of the Treaty, but he

onsequently another candidate for the bastile. Thus the excitement promises to be renewed. Up to the present time public sentiment has been divided between amusement at the ridiculous dilemma into which a few rash or vindictive legislators have drawn the whole Senate, and indignation at their waste of time in wrangling over newspaper secrets, while one of the most important treaties we have ever negotiated been heard now from the most distant States, and it him. He says:

till evening; visitors pass in and out at all hours; and us more stringently than do our own heatSenators and journalists meet there for conversation. As trality laws, which can be repealed at pleasure, then inmessenger sometimes sits outside the entrance, but there there is no guard, and the door is never locked except when the prisoners go out to diener. They carry the key themthe prisoners go out to diener. They carry the key themthe prisoners go out to dinner. They carry the key themselves. The Senate restaurant supplies them with excellent meals, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shows them every possible kindness. Beally it is a very comfortable sort of punishment for overworked journalists, and it will do them good both in health and spirits.

"Common Jailers," however, want to change all this, and are now urging the punishment of the correspondents under the statute of 1857. That act, passed in consequence of the famous Simonton case, makes a recusant witness liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and instructs the District-Attorney, on certification of the facts from the Vice-President, to lay the matter be fore the Grand Jury. The punishment, on conviction, is imprisonment in the "Common Jail" for not less than a month, nor more than 12 months, with a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000. If a Grand Jury could be induced to indict, and a Court to convict, Mr. Conklingwould be relieved of his difficulty, and the Senate could syash its hands of the very dirty job.

It was said in your Washington dispatches, the other day, that Mr. Conkling instigated the whole movement, with the insane hope of implicating Mr. Fenton Jn the disclosure of Sanatorial secrets. That is the exact patent truth, and to-dap's proceedings confirm it.

Mr. Conkling first tried to prove that Mr. Fenton himself had given out the Treaty, but it was shown that Mr. Fenton did not have a copy at the time THE TRIBUNE got it. An attack upon Gov. Morton was repelled with equal case. Then Mr. Conkling took it into his head that Gov. Morton had lent his copy to Mr. Fenton, and Mr. Fenton had lent it to Mr. White, and so on. To-night he has been pursuing some such foolish theory as this. Probably he does not expect to prove anything, but if he could bring out some suspicious circumstances he would close the investigation, and call the suspicion proof. What a pity facts are such "stubborn things. longer the inquiry lasts, the more complete is Mr. Conkling's failure, at least so far as it is an attack upon Sen

REGULAR REPORT OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 22, 1871.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), rising to a personal explanation, called attention to what purported to be a report of a speech made by him last Friday in Executive session, published in The New-York Herald on Saturday.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), interrupting, remarked : And so of all the reports of Executive sessions of several days past. They are all inventions.

Mr. SUMNER, resuming, said that all the reports which he had seen of what were called his speeches were pure inventions. He hoped that wherever these reports had gone this contradiction would follow. Fisher Ames once said that a lie would travel from Maine to Georgia while Truth was "putting on his boots."

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution, which les over, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to dislies over, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to dis-charge Z. L. White and H. J. Ramsdell immediately after the adjournment of the Special Session of the Senate. Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., 't.) remarked that as the Sen-ator from Massachusetts had seen proper to make a per-sonal explanation, he wished to say that, as it was re-ported a day or two ago that he had made a speech expressing great hostility to the Press, he had made no speech whatever on the subject or on anything else. The subject of the Press was not alluded to in Executive Session by any Senator.

subject of the Press was not an added to in Executive Session by any Senator, assession by any Senator, assession by any Senator, selected a resolution, which iles over, that Measrs. White and Ramsdell, who are in close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, be discharged from custody forthwith.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the clerks of the several Standing Committees be paid from the 1st to the 31st of May. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire whether the Senators were entitled to mileage for a tiending the present extraordinary session, made a re

port thereon to the effect that the Senators are not, under the law, entitled to mileage.
On motion of Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) the Senatowent into Executive session on the Treaty.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE TREATY. HIS CRITICISIMS ON THE FISHERY CLAUSES—OUR FISHING INTERESTS TO BE RUINED IF THE TREATY BE RATIFIED.

Boston, Mass., May 22.-Gen. Butler aneared before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, to-day, and read a letter, making a 24-page pamphlet, which he had addressed to his son-in-law, Senator Ames of Mississippi, in which he elaborately reviews and generally condemns the Treaty of Washing ion. Gen. Butler first criticises the settlement of th ery question, in [which he says, out of the 400,000 barrels of mackerel caught between Cape May, or the parallel, and the northern extent of their limit, by our fishermen, only some 30,000 barrels were last year taken east of the State of Maine in all waters, British or otherwise. In frankness it should be stated that owing to the annoyances which our fishermen suffered, and from other special causes, that catch was smaller than sual; but it may be safely put at an average not much and since its abrogation, when fishing under full British of their eatch within the three-mile line, so that the mount of concession by the present Treaty to us is the right of Great Britain in 5,000 barrels of mackerel, when wimming in the sea within three miles of her shores. Now as fishing is only about 15 per cent business, or in other words, as 85 per cent of the value of the fish taker consists in the use of capital employed, labor expended in taking, curing, packing, and preparing for market, it will be seen how inconsiderable is the right actually attempted to be ceded to us by the present Treaty. Its extent is, in fact, when reduced to a money value, from 85,000 to \$7,000 annually only. In connection with this the

\$5,000 to \$7,000 annually only. In connection with this the General continues:

I see it stated in what purports to be a protocol to the Treaty, that the American Commissioners opened the negotiations with an offer to pay \$1,00,000 in gold for this right, or \$60,000 annually for all time, for a right which Nova Scotia offered to sell, and did sell, for \$7,000 a year. Where our Commissioners got their extraordinary valuation it is difficult to conjecture. It is not wonderful that the English Commissioners thought they had something too valuable to dispose of, when Yankees would offer \$1,000,000 for the right, to begin with. As the Englishmen had ulterior objects to be gained, they would put no money value upon the fisheries, as they intended to force open our ports by their means. Further, it cost the British Government \$800,000 per annum to guard the right of the value of \$7,000 per annum, which amount will be saved by the ratification of the Treaty to the Imperial Government and its adjunct. We are by the provisions of the Treaty, in exchange, to permit for this \$7,000 all British fishermen to fish in all river fish, and to land on our shores to cure their fish and try their neis, from the 45th to the 39th parallel, or from Eastport to Delaware Bay. The opening of our ports to British fish free of duty, and competition with the British bounty of \$1 per quintal, and the French bounty of 10 france, and other features of the Partien where Bat; the General believes will substantially ruin our fishing interests. The Treaty makes no provision for immunity from further seizures of American vessels in Canadian waters, nor for indemnity for the seizures of the past; no attention its paid to the fisheries of the North-West Coast

In concluding this review of the fishery question, Gen.

In concluding this review of the fishery question, Gen. refused to give any information on this subject, and is Butler says:

In grieve, therefore, that so complete an abandonment of the American fishing interests should have been made by our Commissioners, and I trust the Senate will not ratify this portion of the Treaty, unless there shall be found in other portions sufficient countervalling advantages, so that we can afford this great loss. It is expressly stated in the protocol, however, that the fishery questions were considered by themselves.

As regards the Alabama claims, he is displeased because he finds, in neither Treaty nor Protocol, a word of censure for the British officials who gave aid to the are satisfied that the imprisonment was an unjust and "piratical enemy" of the United States; no apology for illegal abuse of authority, and a majority would gladly the delay of the law officers of the Crown; no explanation or apology for England's demand of Mason and Slidell. The Commission of Arbitration does not please

been heard now from the most distant Statea, and it makes many honorable gentlemen feel unconfortable. The Republican of this city contained a strong editorial this morning against the action of the Senate, and as the paper is looked on as a strict Administration organ, Messrs. Conkling and Carpenter are uphappy. The end of the seasion is close at hand, the recusant journalists are certain not to yield, and the more thoughtfu of their "Jailers" are uneasy at the prospect. To keep them locked up furing the recess is a measure for which they hesitate to take the responsibility.

Mr. Sumser's resolution this morning expressed the real feeling of a majority of the Senate, and Mr. will, son's offers a convenient loophele of escape for those who have not the moral courage to retreat-openly from their false position. Meat while the prisoners fare sumptuously, and almost "roll in the lap of luxury." The apartments of the Pacific Railroad Committee, in which they are quartered, give them a large bedroom and a beautiful parler, overlooking the Public Gardens and the Potomac; fresh breezes are felt there all day long; friends load their tables with books and flowers; their wives are with them from morning till evening; visitors pass in and eut at all hours; and Senators and journalists meet there for conversation. As messenger sometimes sits outside the entrance, but there commerce, lost by British depredations in any future war, gone forever, that the commercial several riority of Great Britain on the seas is indeed assured. It seems, therefore, that the question of national honor, of insuit to our flag, of attempt to break up our Government as a commercial rival, is to be submitted to five gentleman who may decide that all shall be paid for in a gross sum of money. It has already been submitted to ten, called a Joint High Commission; and if the five new gentlemen to be hereafter indifferently selected, do not take a different view of our case than those of our own appointment, I see not much hope even of pecuniary gain as a partial reparation of all we have lost.

He finds quite as much fault with the articles in regard

He finds quite as much fault with the articles in regard to the claims of British subjects, claiming that it will oblige us to pay compensation for slaves faken by us during the war, and that, by being obliged to pay for cotton by which the Confederate loan was secured, we hould in reality be paying the loan itself. He continues:

should in reality be paying the loan itself. He continues:
Again, if we are to pay for these losses of British subjects arising out of the war, why are we not in like manner bound to pay the losses of the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Austrians, the Spaniards, the Brazilians! \* \* Observe how completely our Joint Commissioners have been outgeneraled, because in all the Boards of Arbitration, either the King of Spain or his representative, the Emperor of Austria or his representative, the Emperor of Prissia or his representative, the Emperor of Prissia or his representative, the their subjects have like claims and like demands with British subjects upon this Government.

I should feel more airmed upon this topic than I do did I not know that at least there is one safeguard which the United Sistes have against the provisions of the Treaty—which need no word of characterization—and that is that the House of Representatives of the people will never appropriate money to carry some of them into effect.

After Gen. Butler closed reading his letter on the Treaty of Washington, E. H. Derby addressed the Legis-lative Committee. He regretted that the views of Gen. Butler had not been sent before the Joint High Commission and the members of the United States Senate, as he sion and the members of the United States Senate, as he believed they were sound and should receive the attention of all thoughtful men. He fully indorsed Mr. Butler's estimate of the immense value of the fisheries to a very large community in the country. The mackerel fishery alone was worth \$5,000,000 annually. The cod fishery was valued to the State of Massachusetts at \$5,000,000 per annum. There was another great branch of industry, and that was the supply of fish daily to the markets of the State. That was worth \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000 a year, and the whale fishery was valued at least at \$5,500,000 annually. The total fishery was thus worth at least \$17,000,000, or equal to one-sixteenth of the entire productions of the State. The language of the Treaty, Mr. Derby contended, was to take away the sole protection of our fishermen in the home market, and throw them into competition with the English and French fishermen, who had not so heavy duties to contend with, and who had every advantages given them over our own men. There was another and still greater consideration, and that was that we were sacrificing the great nursery of our navy for the paltry confidence of the wifful line of three miles around some

THE INDIGNANT PRESS-MORE PROTESTS POURING IN. SENATORIAL EGG-THROWING-IS SENATOR CAR-

PENTER A CRIMINAL ?-A VERY SIGNIFICANT

PENTER A CRIMINAL 7—A VERY SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTION.

The motive which inspires the Senate is chiefly to gratify Senator Conkilling of New-York in an effort to prove that his colleague, Senator Fenton, furnished the copy. So the business of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain must be brought to a dead hait until one New-York Senator has shied his rottenegg at another New-York Senator has shied his rottenegg hait until one New-York Senator has shied his rottenegg at another New-York Senator. The whole affair is a farce, unworthy the dignity of the Senate in its motive, farce, unworthy the dignity of the Senate in its motive, and in conflict with the principles which govern courts and in conflict with the principles which green courts and in conflict with the principles which green courts and in conflict with the principles which green courts and in conflict with the principles which green courts and in conflict with the principles which prevail in the performance of the same ceeding which prevail in the performance of the same ceeding which prevail in the performance of the same ceeding which prevail in the performance of the same services.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION OPENED AND CLOSED—THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. PUTNAM, MRS. DUVAL, MABEL VIRGINIA DUVAL, ANNA LILLIE DUVAL, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, WAY, OFFICER DAVIS, THOMAS DOODY, CAPT. KILLELEA, DR. GEORGE M. LEFFERTS, AND AUSTIN G. PUTNAM-THE DEFENSE TO BE PUT IN TO-DAY.

THE TWELFTH JUROR OBTAINED.

The Court was opened yesterday at 10:30 precisely, with Judge Cardozo on the bench, District-Attorney Garvin, and Col. Fellows, his Assistant, representing the people, and Judge Stuart, and his associate,

At 10:12 James Daniel, a butcher of No. 492 Pearl-st., was called, and on Judge Stuart's challenge for principal cause, said that he had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Foster, and that he had no consci entious scruples against fluding a verdict of guilty in a case where the punishment was death. On the challenge for favor, he said he did not believe anything he read, but afterward qualified the statement by saying that he

mpression as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner! A. Well, I have doubt shout! Let Q. Is that doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner! A. Buth, Q. Would you consider it a crime on the part of Fouter to have beaten fr. Putners with a car-hook in the manner the papers said! A. I should

in the first degree or manslaughter in the same degree I [Grestion ant anderstood.]

Q. (B. Judge Cardoso.) Have you say impression as to afact the law is upon the facts as Judge Sinart states them—whether it is monitor or manslaughter or what! A. I should think it was manslaughter or what! A. I should think it was manslaughter.

The challenges were then withdrawn, and Mr. Daniel having proved satisfactory in all his other answers, was aworn as the twelfth juror.

The following is the full list of the jury:
Benjamin Hendrickson, Bureau Assessments, No. 382 West Eleventhest.
Robert Y. Mortin, merchant, No. 49 Fulton-st.
John E. Hoagland, merchant, No. 330 West-st., residence No. 19 Cottage Place.
Hiram C. Rozers, Cashier Gold Exchange Bank, No. 58 Broadway, residence No. 2 West Thirty-hinth-st.
Samuel Dowding, furs, No. 85 Fourth-ave.
Walter A. Bartlett, corsets, No. 46 West Broadway.
Residence, No. 218 West Fifty-third-st.
Smon Klaber, marble, No. 301 West Twenty-sixth-st.
Robert Usiner, Jr., importer, No. 238 West Thirty-fourth-st.
Henry Leo, furs, No. 433 Canal-st.

Robert Usher, Jr., importer, No. 233 West India fourth-st.
Henry Leo, furs, No. 433 Canal-st.
Francis J. Hotop, dry goods, No. 52 White-st.
George K. Chase, No. 349 West Nanstecath-st.
James Daniel, butcher, No. 492 Pearl-st.
Judge Cardozo then inquired if they were ready on both sides, and received an affirmative reply.
Judge Cardozo—There is nothing further in regard to this jury
Judge Stuart—Nothing from us. We are content with this panel, and we will be ready with our defense to-morrow morning.
A brief delay ensued while the jurymen, who were not impanneled were leaving the room, and, when quiet was restored. District-Attorney Garvin made the opening address for the prosecution, as follows:

If the Court please, Gentlemen of the Jury: It gives

and see these 12 seats filled; to see that we have before us in the jury-box 12 intelligent, sensible men who are to listen to and hear the evidence in this case. Some of you may have sat in capital cases before; most of you probably never have. It is a responsibility which—I thank my God every day since I have held the position of public prosecutor—does not rest upon me. It is a responsibility for the life of a human being; and, in addition to that, it is a responsibility for the life of a million of people, which you represent in this jury-box to day; and a responsibility for public order, law, as against law-lessness, even murder; which you are bound to take into consideration and remember when you come to pass upon this question—that you are responsible as agents of a great people for the verdict which you will give upon this case.

upon this question—that you are responsible as agents of a great people for the vertiet which you will give upon this case.

This is an indictment for murder in the first degree, which charges that a little past 8 o'clock on the 20th of April, 1871, without provocation, with malice afore-thought, by design, took the life of Avery D. Putnam, with an instrument with which the life of a human being was never taken before, on a public street, on a public conveyance, where everybody has a right, in the darkness of the night, and in the presence of three women unprotected, except so far as Mr. Putnam may be said to have been a protector. The Court will teil you that murder consists in taking the life of a human being with the design so to do, without ease, without justification, without provocation, and when a person does this he shall be gullty of murder in the first degree, and his punishment is fixed by statute. I shall show you that a Mrs. Duval, living on Broadway, had vent, on Forty-sixth,st., on the evening of the 20th of April, 1871, shaging in the choir. As the hour approached for her to return home, knowing what the character of this city is, she very properly started with her young daughter to go after that child and accompany her home. She met Mr. Putnam, an acquaintance of hers, and asked him to accompany her. They got on a Broadway and Seventheave, car, at the corner of University-place and Waverley-place. They rode quietly up, and as they came to the Gilsey House, on Broadway, about Twenty-inith-st. something was said about the clock, and this little girl—there being very few persons in the car—started toward the front door to look up, so that she could see through the door window to the high clock on this hotel; and there on that platform, with grimaees and sheers, stood this prisoner looking at with grimnees and sneers, stood this prisoner looking at this little child. Without paying any attention to him, and without saying one word to him, being so young in years that she could not have had an indecent thought in her mind, and he ought to have known it; he came in, stammed the door, and attempted to sit down by her side, and then he said, in a coarse, brutal way, "What have you got to do with it?" She said, "this is my child." Then he made some remarks, and went out on the platform, leaving the door open, in the cool of the evening, as it was; Mr. Putnam gets up and shuts this door, and he slams if open again; then some remarks were made by Mr. Putnam said not one word. Finally this prisoner turns round and says to Mr. Putnam—then living, now dead—"how far are you going up. Sir!" Mr. Putnam ande no reply, and he asked him the second time, "how far are you going up?" In an insolent tone. Mr. Putnam simply said that he was in company with these ladies, and he knew them; he says, "I will go after as you do, and when you get off will give you hell." I ask you as jurymen, and as fathers and husbands, as brothers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your will have you had an acquaintance of

At the conclusion of the District Attorney's address the first witness, Mrs. Ellen Putnam, the widow of the deceased, was called. She was dressed in deep mourndeceased, was called. She was dressed in deep mourning; and after taking her seat in the witness of air was so overcome with emotion as to be unable to speak, Judge Stuart noticing this said, with considerable feeling?

We have no desire, very far from it, that this lady should be presented upon the stand. We admit Mr. Putnam's death; we admit he came to his death by the hand of the prisoner at the bar. That fact could be proved, if necessary, by a hundred people beside this excellent, weeping widow; and we don't desire for her, four own, for humanity, for propriety's sake, that she should be presented to-day. We admit everything she may be required to swear to—plenty of people could have proved it.

District Attorney Garvin—I only want to ask you are